THE WAR.

Border Skirmishes and First Blood.

Prussian Invasion of French Territory and a French Advance on Prussian Soil.

A FEW MEN KILLED ON BOTH SIDES.

The Queen of Prussia Bids Farewell to the Rhinelanders.

Italy Demonstrates for Prussia-Ireland for France.

Napoleon May Proclaim a Universal Republic.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

First Blood-Prussian Invasion of the Soil France-A Skirmish-The Prussians Rc-

LONDON, July 24-4 P. M.

A special telegram from Coblentz, just to hand in this city, states that a Prussian force from Saarlouis crossed the French border last Saturday, making a war reconnoissance in the direction of St. Avold After proceeding some distance the men encoun-

tered an outpost of the French (the "enemy"). A brisk shirmish ensued between the reconnoitring party and a detachment of French chasseurs.

The Prussians retired, leaving two of their men on the field. It is believed the French lost ten or twelve men killed.

It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Coblentz merely as a base of operations, and that her commanders intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar; thus carrying an offensive war right into the territory and waging it on the soil of France.

FRANCE.

The Prussians Repulsed-French Troops Cross the Line-Commercial Marine Neutrals-The Paris Fortifications Armed-Napoleon May Proclaim a Universal Republic.

LONDON, July 24-Evening. The following despatch has been received from

FORBACH, Department of Mosel'e, July 23, 1870. The Prussians have been repulsed at Carting and a reconnoissance on Prussian soil has been made by

The French government insists on adhering to the policy previously announce t of treating neutral shipping the same as in 1854, no regard being paid to the Paris Convention.

The Algerian cities are volunteering recruits for the French army.

The Hanoverian refugees in this city are organizing for the service of France.

Prussia is threatening Denmark. The fortifications of Paris are being fully armed

and manned. The Emperor Napoleon will proclaim a republic all over Europe should a menarchical combination be formed against his army and dynasty during the

The Bank of France is paying the demands on that institution in silver only.

PRUSSIA.

Naval Cruisers North-A Government Lon on American Securities-The French Declar ation of War-The Queen's Farewell to the

BERLIN, July 24, via LONDON-Evening. Prussian vessels are cruising in the Channel and North Sea to intercept supplies of coal for the

The Bank of Frankfort has loaned Prussia five millions of thalers on a deposit of American stock

The only written document which Prussia has re ceived from France since the beginning of the quarrel reached Berlin at half-past one P. M. on Tuesday last and was the declaration of war. It de clares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France, and he desires that Prussia disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do. reserving her right to be governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is forced to consider the determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered the more significant by the communication made by Prussia to the Cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes thus:- "The French government, therefore, is taking steps for the defence of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all measures which the circumstances ren-

der necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia. The Oneen of Prussia, on leaving the Rhine provinces for Berlin, Issued a farewell address to the inhabitants. She says "she has lived twenty years among them, and has experienced nothing but their attachment and devotion for the King, his children and herself. She would willingly stay, but sacred duties call her elsewhere. The enthusiasm of Germany is the voice of God. Her sufferings in the and the blessings which have followed them for half a century warrant continued trust in Him for time and eternity." . .

ITALY.

Government Neutrality-The People for

Prussia. BERLIN, July 24, 1870-A proclamation announcing the strict neutrality of Italy in the pending war was issued to-day at

Large demourtrations have been made in Milan, Padus and Genoa in favor of Prussia.

AUSTRIA

PARIS, July 24, 1870. The official journal of Austria says that the govern ment, having exhausted all means of mollifying Napoleon and preventing war, has resolved to erve strict neutrality, but, at the same time, keeps up a careful watch for chances of a peaceful

IRELAND.

Special Telegram to the Herald-Popular Demonstration in Favor of France.

LONDON, July 24-P. M. Desnatches by telegraph from Dublin, in this city to-day, report that there was another great demonstration made in favor of the French in the Irish capital on Saturday.

There were 5,000 persons present, and speeches were delivered by prominent Fenians in support of the object of the assemblage.

RUSSIA.

Russia announces her determination to use all means of limiting the theatre of war and abridging

RESLIN. July 24, 1870. Despatches from St. Petersburg, dated Saturday, lecture that Russia will maintain her neutrality.

WAR DESPATCHES BY MAIL

By the steamship America, at this port yesterday we received the following highly important mail de-tails, in historical résumé, of the actual origin of the great war between France and Prussia. The general alarm of the surrounding Powers and bourses is also reported. A terrific slaughter was expected

France on the Eve of War with Prussla-A Terrific Slaughter Expected-Minor Lauer Obliterated.

Our eyes are wandering from Blots to the Rhine Within a few days my letters may be written from the haute-cour, or the headquarters, of the French army on the frontier. A declaration of war would of course obliterate all interest in the great comple trial, and I may once more find myself surrounded unexpectedly with the pomp and panoply of war. Everything is urging two great nations to a deadly strife, but which may yet by a miracle-and a miracle alone-be prevented. Should there be war between Prussia and France it will be terrific and the slaughter unparalleled in military history; but in all probability it will be short, sharp and decisive, and within a few months we shall again enjoy peace. On the one hand I hear from French officers recently returned from Prussia hat the military efficiency of that country is at the present moment incredible; on the other, that war would have long since been declared by France out that she is not satisfied with her Chassepots. Yesterday an ex-sous-officier, who had been in the Crimea said that during the war nothing struck ilm more forcibly than the difference between the French and the English troops. The latter acted as nachines, which nothing but utter annihilation could arrest. They were opedient and stubborn until death. The indomitable, unwavering pluck displayed was astonishing. "With our men," he continued, "It is different. The slightest check disneartens, and it is next to impossible to rally them. Should they be unsuccessful in the first brush with he Prussians it will go hadly with poor France."

THE AP. MY. The French army ... ho vever ... ger for the fray. My old friends, the Zougves, are passing as I write, and in the highest spirits. Should there be war-which God forbid-I shall be glad to follow, if it be possible, their fortune in the fleid; for they will be

Within a lew hours it is probable that the question of peace or war will be decided. The Minister of Foreign Affairs deciared in convention with some of the members of the Corps Legislatif, "Be certain that within three days we shall come to the end of the adair-peace or war!" The government displays at this present moment an energy to which this country is but little accustomed. The Prince Napoleon, who is quietly on board his yacht, bound for Greenland, with a party of savants has been suddenly recalled. There are constant conferences at St Cloud in the presence of the Emperor between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War, of the Navy and of Justice. Another ominous sign, but which, but for the quarrelsome state in which we are might pass without remark, is that all the Emperor's saddle iorses made their appearance at Vincennes last week during the artillery firing, without doubt to ecome accustomed to the sounds which probably may ere long roar around them, as the Emperor will, it is expected, personally assume the command in-chief, with the Prince Imperial attached to his

Marechal Bazaine will take command of the Army of the Moselle, the chief of his staff will be General

Cissey, with the headquarters at Metz. Marcelal MacMahon, ordered from Algeria, will operate on the Rhine, with General Lebron as chief of the staff. Generals Frossard and Boubaki will murch with him. Generals Montauban and Changarnier will operate on the Spanish frontiers. At Toulon the armament of the six largest transports of the reserve is pushed on with vigor and the Mediterranean fleet recalled. In fact in every branch of the public service the activity displayed warrants the belief that war is imminent. All the men on leave of absence from the army and navy have received instructions not to absent themselves from their homes, so as to be prepared to re-

M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at the Prussian Court, arrived at Ems yesterday, to demand of King William an immediate reply. In govern-ment circles it is expected that the answer will arrive in Paris to-morrow. The only news of importance from Spain is the official notification made to the European Powers by the Spanish government of the candidature of Prince Leopoid de Hohenzollern The Regent Serrano and the Spanish government determine to support him without noticing the veto of the French. The chief point of attraction, however, is Berlin. The question asked by every one of everybody is, "How will Prussia accept the defiance of French."

every is serial. The question asked by every one of everybody is, "How will Prussia accept the defiance of France?

There is an outcry that the French Ambassadors at Berlin and Madrid should be recalled. It is said that M. Mercler de Tostendo has offered his resignation. M. Benedetti, on the other hand, declares that, being on leave of absence, he is entirely free from any charge of neglect in not having become acquainted with the Prim-Bismarck intrigue. The Prussian government will be giad, without doubt, to withdraw from supporting Prince Leopoid, but the Prench Cabinet will not be satisfied with less than a public renunciation of the candidature of Prince Leopoid. There are manmerable reports abroad that the Ministry desires a war. Among others, the following speech made by M. Olivierte a member of the opposition:—"During the time I acted as Minister of Poreign Affairs I was anxious to read all our Loreign diplomatic collection and I blushed with shame. I saw France disgraced, the Emperor on his knees before Europe, and I said to myself a war is necessary; war alone can save us !"

The Presse-which, since the retirement of M. Cacheval-Clarigny from the chief editorship—losses no opportunity of attacking M. Olliviert, states that the Prime Minister said yesterday, "That is nothing, Do you think that since I am here I have not an eye flaced on Mayence?"

RESOLVED

no opportunity of attacking M. Olivier, states that the Prime Minister said yesterday, "That is nothing. Do you think that since I am here I have not an eye fixed on Mayence?"

RESOLVED

that France will not abandon any of her legitimate rights is certain, and therefore the only chances of war being avoided, since the Spanish government pers. (3 in supporting the Prussian Prince—who, by the by, is Catholic, not Protestant, as the other oranches of the royal family—is that the Cortes and the people will not back Prim and his collaziones, and that the joint action of the European Powers will induce the Prussian government to accept favorably the demands of the Immerial Oabinet.

SATIONAL OFFICE

ANTIONAL OFFICE**

The public press does not waver. The Gazette de France, the Siècle and the Meenir National fear that the Ministry may have been too hasty and have gone too far. The France thinks that If Prusia affects ignorance it is right that all the world should know that; sine simply recoiled before the consequences of her ambition the day when France, wearled, drew herseif up before her. The Moniteur Universel counsels the government not to hesitate, as it will be supported by the country and by Europe. The Prussianes already the humiliation of Prussia yielding to Freuch menace. The government organs declare the whole intrigue to be a challenge to France. The Temps biames the course taken by the Ministry, but relies on the intervention of other Powers. The Journal de Paris is of opinion that the other Powers will attempt to stife at the commencement a fire which would be the signal for an universal conflagre in his proposition, for he says: "If the idea of a congress be not adopted with eagerness, do not let us lose time in secking allies; let us leave aside Austria and Italy, so that the policy of neutrality may remain intact, under which England and Russia will be glad to take shelter. Do not let us occupy ourselves in any way with Spain; she will not stir. Let us only this of confining the war entirely betw

Chassepot spoke for the first time at Mentina. Its effect was terrible, and the delighted commander of the French troops exclaimed, "Le Chassepot fait merveille." In Algeria the rapidity of firing and the range of the Chassepot again did wonders. The powerful tribes boni-Menin and Beni-Ghuill were forced to submit within two days, atthough hitherto, surrounded by inundations and thick woods, they had occupied an impregnable position. There is little doubt that fear of the Chassepot and long, straight streets went far towards saving Paris from a revolution at the time of the late plebiscite. There is nothing new ander the sun. Breech-loaders were actually proposed during the time of Napoleon I., and that Emperor is said to have foreseen and understood the Advantages which would accrue from their introduction some days before his death. In the Musée de l'Artillerie there is a revolver match-lock musket and an arm cailed Plamusette of Maré-hal Saxe. In the "Correspondance de Napoleon I." is a letter from the Minister of Police to the Emperor, concerning a breech-loader, patented by Pauly, a guamaker of Paris. Pauly received a gratification of ten thousand francs, and his system was submitted to a military commission. It was rejected as being too complicated and unfit for a campaign. From respect for M. Pauly the commission kept silence and rejected the arm without publishing its defects. The idea of breech-loaders, however, was not abandoned, and in 1813-14, a manufactory was established at St. Etienne for the faporication of guns and pistois à ta Pauly. The result was no satisfactory.

established at St. Etlenne for the faurication of guns and pistols à la Pauly. The result was no satisfactory.

In 1835 Lefaucheux (who, like Dreysse, the father of the celebrated Prussian needie gun, nad been employed in Pauly's manufactoryy produced a rified breech-loader, but it was annt for soldiers in actual service. The Prussians took every precaution to conceal the advantages of their needle gun from other Powers, and throughout Europe, in France especially, officers of distinction laughed at it. The Prussian campaign and Sadows, however, astonished the military wiscacres. When the thirty-first and last volume of the "Correspondance de Napoleon L' was about to appear, the son of a companion of the Emperor at St. Helena found among his father's papers "The Project of a New Organization of the Army," written by Napoleon himself, and in which appears the following:—

The infantry masket, with its bayonet, is the most perfect arm invented by man. Clever mechaniclans have made attempts to load the musket at the breech, to charge it with inluminating powder for fitteen or twenty shots at a time, to suppress the finitioex. These attempts have not yet answered the requirements; but everything leads to hope for success from the progress made by the chemical and mechanical arts. When these ametiorations are adopted the fring will be more active. At the present time, of six or seven shots, one, at least, misses, either because the priming does not take fire or because it does not ignite the charge.

Should war be declared the carnage with be frightful. Both France and Prussia are in possession of engines for the designetion of human life more terrible than the Chassepot. The effect of Les flues du Commanuam, as the new mitratilleuses are playfully nicknezhed, have been tried at Satory on three hundred norses bought from a knacker for a lew france Ach. There were two mitratileuses are hayfully nicknezhed, have been tried at Satory on three hundred norses brought from a knacker for a lew france Ach. There were two mi

chai Caurobert, commanding the Army of real, among the rest. He demanded to be actively employed; but the Emperor repiled, "Yes, my dear Marechal. During my absence I require in Paris a man on whom I can rely. There is no one in whom I have more confidence than yourself."

Prim Proposing Leopold to the Spanish Cabi-

met—"Negotiations" with the Germans.
[Madrid (July 6) correspondence of London Standard.]

A solution to the vexed question of the throne of Spain is at last ventured by General Prim in the person of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. A Cabinet council has been heid at La Granja, of which to-day's Imparcial gives us the following account:—

It strikes me that a Prussian on the throne of Spain will be very objectionable to Prussia's great rival, France. How Prim will get over this "diffi-culty" I know not, for most assuredly it will be a "difficulty." It is expected the Cortes will be cou-vened and the whole thing settled this month.

The Question in Spain-A Political Party Expoets Support from the United States-The

Mexican Case.
[Madrid (July 8) correspondence of London Standard.]
The question of the throne is engrossing public attention, even to the exclusion of the Carlist disturbances of last week and the awful assassination of young Azcaraga in the streets of Madrid in mistake for a Carlist notability. Yesterday the excitement which was created in Paris by the intelligence that the Spanisa government had decided to propose a Praissian prince for the crown was made known here, and produced indescribable emotion, which emotion was increased by the fact

was made known here, and produced indescribable emotion, which emotion was increased by the fact that the Council of Ministers had decided against all odds to go on with the camindature, and that the permanent committee of the Cortes had, at the request of the government, issued notices to all the deputies to attend a special session on the 20th inst., at which Prince Leopold was to be proposed in due form. The Bolsa leil tremendously, bonos eight per cent and consolidateds three per cent lower than they were on the previous day. From to-day's papers I translate the following extracts to show you the tone of the press of Madrid on the subject:—

[From the Discussion - Republican.]

Our country has passed through many difficult and embarrassing circumstances from the very first day of the national rising, but none so difficult and embarrassing as those waich at present surround us. The question of the Frustan candidature, which during the last few days has absorbed all the strave complications of an international sort, which yesterday we could only slightly hint at in our article.

Scarcely had the French government notice of the favorable attitude of our Ministers towards the Prince of Hohenzollura than they looked with manifest ignicature plant of the favorable attitude of our Ministers towards the Prince of Hohenzollura than they looked with manifest ignicature plant of Protesta, and a meance for Prance. In Honey and the production of the survey of the automony and dignity of our nation—terms which were answered on the moment by our Minister with decision and resolution—an occurrance which promoted the immediate departure for Paris of the Secretary of the Prench Employed and they were conserved on the moment by our Minister with decision and resolution—an occurrance which promoted the immediate departure for Paris of the Secretary of the Pronch Employed Scioor Rivero in the council of Ministers (paris of the Secretary of the Pronch Employed Scioor Rivero in the council of Ministers (paris of the Secretary of

as, would second us, and throw down Napoleon—the of so many mistortunes for France—and with him couldism of the Pope, flourishing under his shadow. Chis way is it possible for Italy to realize its desired and we also unite ourselves in free consort with Pofinnily, with any other solution but the republic, we have dangerous enemies, without a single friend to With the republic, on the contrary, we are certain with the republic, on the contrary, we are certain with the republic, on the contrary, we are can are disposed to favor and defend the republic are disposed to favor and defend the republic in addition to all this, if we consider that republic in the natural fulfilment of the democratic conquered by the revolution of September, and that it

What the Prussians Said.

The North German Gazette of July 11, evening, commenting upon an article in the Pays, draws atteention to the fact that the outcry for war which has burst forth in France has found no echo on that has burst forth in France has found no echo on that side of the Rhine. The Gazette again strongly condemns the declarations of the Duc de Gramont, and continues thus:—"The French Minister for Foreign Affairs must have known that Prussia has had nothing to do with the selection made by the Spanish government, and that we, therefore, can do nothing to oppose it without lowering our dignity. Nor would anything, therefore, justify Prussia in performing, or make it incumbent on her to perform the part now required of her. It is seeking a quarrel where none would otherwise have arised, and, if this be the Duc de Gramoni's intention, let him thank twice before he proceeds further."

Replying to a hope expressed by the Vossische Zettung, that the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs would not, in connection with the candidacy for the Spanish throne, incur obligations that might subsequently have to be rescenced with the sword and with meen, the North German Gazette says it is in a position to declare that this appeal is in consonance with the intentions of the government.

The New Tribsian (Cross) Gazette says:—France threatens Spain if the Cortes elect Prince Leopold and Prussia if the latter allow him to ascend the throne. M. Ollivier has appealed to Europe's approval of France's defence of her legitimate rights, and he opposes the election of a Honenzolens pain if the Cortes elect Prince Leopold and Prussia if the certainly the only European State that pretends to instal a King in Spain.

A mail telegram from Berlin, dated July 11, reports thus: side of the Rhine. The Gazette again strongly

A mail telegram from Berlin, dated July 11, re-The Foreign Office has forwarded a communication to the representatives of the North German Consideration in Germany, stating that the allied governments, and especially the government of Prussia, have hitherto, one and all, refrained and will continue to retrain from every interference in the selection of a King of Spain, or in the eventual acceptance or retusal on the part of any of the candidates. It is added that the German governments act thus, because they have always regarded and treated the matter as one solely concerning Spain and the selected candidate, and because such is the course which respect for the independence of Spain naturally implies. The note concludes by stating that those views were already known to the French government, but that explanatory and confidential niterances in reference to the affair had been prevented by the tone which the French Minister had assumed from the beginning.

The Danger of Belgium-French Partition with Bismarck.

From Brusseis to London, July 11, there comes a demai that the King of the Belgians, during his recent stay in England, took any part in the negotiations with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The Independance Beige declares that this statement—which was made by the Journal Français—is a calumny. The Moniteur Beige also contradicts the statement in formal terms. [From the Manchester Examiner, July 12.]

The Beigian government is declared to have returned a friendly posty to the Spanish circu-

lar announcing the candidature of Prince Leopold, so that between the two it would appear that the King of the Belgians has rendered himself rather more obnorlous to France than either King William or Count Bismarck. Why this determination to drag Belgium into the quarrel? Is it that the French government has already fixed its eyes on a "material guarntee," and that in offensive Belgium is to be seized in compensation for the affront offered in Spain? In that case neither of the mighty powers now surveying each other at arm's length might be found implacable. Count Bismarck dares not allenate a rood of German territory, but he has undertaken no obligations towards Belgium. The partition would not be a bad one; you take Belgium, and leave us free to do as we like with the German States south of the Maine.

In the English House of Lords, July 11, the Earl of

Malmesbury said:-My lords, I rise for the purpose Malmesbury said:—My lorus, I rise for the purpose of asking the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a quest ion of which I have given him notice. It is whether he would find it consistent with his public duty to make a statement with regard to what is going on between the three great Powers of France. Prussia and Spain. I feel that I need not applogate for putting that question to my noble friend, because the news we have received as to the state of public feeling in France is most alarming. Indeed, it has gone so far as to make it almost probable—certainly to make it possible—that a European war may follow the event to which I refer. We are told by the newspapers that there have been—I suppose I must use the words—secret negotiations between the Prime Minister of Spain and the house of Hohenzollern, and that the nereditary Prince of that house has consented to accept the throne of Spain if it is offered by the Cories. My lords, it appears that these negotiations have been going on totally unknown to France, and, as I understand, to the other great Powers of Europe, and the consequence has been that the manner in which they have been carried on, and also the substance of them, have been most offensive to France. I will not go into the question how serious the complication may have been most offensive to France. I will not go into the question how serious the complication my have been most offensive to France. I will not go into the question of whether he can give us any nope that, through the exertions of her Magastly's government and of the other great Powers, the gr at danger which threatens us may pass away. I will also ask when and where the government was first informed of what had occurred. (Cheers.)

Exrl Granvittle, after referring to the standing order of the House in regard to the putting and answering of question, said that he could not under the circumstances, refuse to give some answer, although it must necessarily be a short and meagre one, to the question of the noble earl. He t of asking the noble Earl the Secretary of State for

tenance of European peace—I would endeavor, without dictation or undue interperence with the dignity of other countries, to press on them to the utenest necessity of examining the simportant subject under all the serious phases which it bears. Those are the principles on which the government has since lacted. I have been in communication with not only France and Prussia and Spain, but also all the other great Powers or their representatives; and I have no reason to behave that there is one of those cowers which is not anxious to maintain peace, and is not desirous to contribute their share in maintaining it. It is impossible togive any opinion to-day as to what effect these efforts may have, but I do trust that the good sense and noderation of the statesmen and there of Europe will are to great a calamity as war. We all know from what causes, trivial in themselves—from what faults and misunderstandings on both sides, the greatest calamities to Europe have arisen; but I do trust that there will be found some neams to arrive at a conclusion which will awart the calamity to which my noble friend has a luded.

In the House of Commons the same evening Mr. Gladstone said:—Sir, it was on Tuesday evening last, I think, that her Maiesty's government, to their no small surprise, received the first intelligence upon the subject to which my right honorable friend has called attention. That intelligence was to the effect that Prince Leopoid of Hohenzollern-Sigmarringen had been accepted by the government of the Emperor of the French had declared that the accession of this Prince to the Spanish throne would not be tolerated by France, and would be regarded

Emperor of the French had declared that the accession of this Prince to the Spanish throne would nobe tolerated by France, and would be regarded by them as a case admitting and requiring resort to extremities. Her Majesty's government are not aware that the government of the King of Prussia has committed itself or bound itself by any approval of such candidature; and, finally, her Majesty's government have exercised, and will exercise, all legitimate and friendly influence that they may be supposed to possess, with a due regard to the dignity and self-respect of every foreign Power—thear, hear)—for the purpose of preventing any event so calamitous and so depiorable as that a great European convulsion and bloodshed should arise out of circumstances such as those to which my right honorable friend has referred.

THE FEELING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Senator Sumper's Views on the War-A Short Struggle Predicted by the Late M. Prevest-Paradel-A College Reminiscence of Rismurck-The Prussian Premier and Minister Biotley on a Lark.
Washington, July 24, 1870.

The views of a man like Senator Sumner, who is thoroughly versed in European politics and diplomacy, upon the Impending conflict between Prussia and France are not without interest at this time. Your correspondent called upon the Senator to-day. and in the course of conversation with him encited the following points:-He thinks the war will be a short one and that a few battles will decide the conquest. One week ago yesterday, after the late M. Prevost-Paradol had been presented to the President, he catled upon Senator Sumner and had an internumber of letters of introduction to Mr. Samner from distinguished Frenchmen. During the interview tinue between France and Prussia. To this M. Pre vost-Paradol replied that there would be but one or two battles, not more than two. He could not ie l which would be victorious, but the history of motiefn warfare in Europe showed that there was no longer the old fashlowed mode of making war that prevailed in the days of the first Napoleon. Senator Sumner coincides with M. Paradol in this opinion. He says if is different in Europe to what it

in our country. Take, for instance, Grant's cam paign in the Wilderness in Virginia. The country was new to him, and he had to feel his way from ground on both sides of the Rhine is as familiar to the leaders of the French and Prussian armies as the playground of their boyhood. They had maps of every part of the country, showing every stream and every clump of trees. Mr. Sumner thinks that

of every part of the country, showing every stream and every clump of trees. Mr. Sumner thinks that at the first outset the available power of the contending forces will be massed against each other, and that the battle will be decisive. Of the result he has no idea, but he thinks there never were two men more equally matched in point of diplomacy and State craft than Napoleon and Bismarck. The latter he regards as the real head of the Prussian government, and as the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself.

Speaking of Bismarck, Mr. Sumner said it was a carlous fact how intimate Bismarck was with Mr. Motley. They were educated together at the college at fottingen, and had been companions in many a lark. On one occasion they were both picked up in the streets at night and locked up by the guard. When Bismarck went to Vienna, after the war with Austria, as his own Minister, the first thing he did was to seek Mr. Motley and dine with him informally. At the time this created no little uneasiness in the diplomatic circles of Europe. It was generally regarded as an indication of some alliance between the United States and Prus ia, but it was nothing more taan a renewal of old friendship between two schoolmates. Owing to the probable short period during which the war would continue Mr. Sunner has no idea that England will be drawn into it, or, indeed, any other European Powers, like Denmark, may possibly become involved, but Russia, England, and even Austria will probably keep clear. If Napoleon is worsted, Mr. Summer tainks it will ond his dynasty, and that his family will become fursitives in Europe, just as he himself

was before the fall of Louis Philippe. With regard to the United States, Mr. Summer thinks that in no event can our country become involved in any of the quarrels of Europe. In this the country will instinctively follow the maxims of Washington, and any President or any satesman who was seek to embroil us in the wars of Europe will eventually stak to oblivion.

The Wisconsin Germans Sustaining the Fatherland.

MILWAUREE, July 24, 1870. The Germans favorable to Prussia held a mass meeting last night, and sent the following o

despatch:—

Milwaurer, July 23, 1870.

To the Chancellor of North German Confederation.
Count Bismarck:—
The 500,000 Germans of Wisconsin entrustastically join their voices with those of all civilized nations of the globe in condemning the cowardly blow which wounded ambition and despair have caused Napoleon to aim against the peaceful and mujestic development of Germany. We heartfly tender our humble support toward the triumph of the holy cause of Germany in a struggle that must end with the unter defeat of the aggressors and complete the gigantic structures of Germae union. In behalf of the meeting,

MORTEZ SCHAFLER, President.

MEMPHIS, July 24, 1870.

At an Irish meeting last night Alderman Mont presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mulvihill, Mitchell, Phelan and others. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Irish should not take part in the present war, unless Eugland become involved, and then a united effort should be made to free freland. An executive committee was appointed to carry oft the spirit of the resolutions.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1870. A large and enthusiastic meeting of Gernans was held at the Academy of Music Saturday night. Resolutions of sympathy with the Prussians were passed. The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent Germans of this city and by Governor Baker and ex-Senator Hendricks.

. A LIVELY SUNDAY IN NEWARK.

Desperate Street Affray-Serious Row on a Stenmbont.

Yesterday was a busy one for the police of " rum rows, lager squabbles, street recontres, &c.,

In South Bridge street, abafternoon, a party of " ... out three o'clock in the priming up with ... acchanalians, who had been one Mrs. M. ... Jersey lightning in a place kept by

among themselves. One of the party, named Alfred Kemp, an Englishman, was set upon by the crowd. To his rescue jumped in one Lawrence Smith, an Irishman, who, as is often the case, came out of the melde second best. At the station house Lawrence appeared with his face livid with cuts and brulses. He was unable to give the names of his as-sailants, nowever.

The steamer Magenta, on the way back from Rock-

sanants, however.

The steamer Magenia, on the way back from Rockaway, was the scene of quire a lively "muss." It ceems somebody accidentally trod on the corns of "owerful young fellow named Edward Norris, a a, "maker by occupation. "Ed" had been drinkspring, "stead of putting up with "Beg your paring, and h. "out right and left, knocking down don, sir," struc. "persons and scatfering among haif a dozen innoce. "I persons and scatfering among haif a dozen innoce. "I persons a water full of log a lot of clatorately dress. "Ing Norris was scened cream. After some hard seui... "d over to a police and, on arriving at the dock, ham. "man and removed to the station house. "assaulted Martin Melaughim, the placksmith who "assaulted Martin Melaughim, the placksmith who "assaulted Fair street, the particulars of which were pub." Sergeant Benedict with a red hot bar, in a s... "shed Fair street, the particulars of which were pub." shed in yesterday's Herald, has been committed to ""

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thomas Hackett, aged twenty-nine, a native of with some unknown persons, was severely beaton about the head. His assallants were not arrested.

ashore yesterday afternoon on Bedloe's Island. The body was removed to the Morgue for identifica-

James Tierney, of 115th street and Broadway, was drowned while bathing yesterday alternoon at the foot of 115th street, North river. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to his late residence for inquest. At hulf-past four o'clock vestarday afternoon a fire

occurred in Leavy's tallor store, 139 Spring street, resulting in \$500 damage to stock and fixtures. George Real, who keeps a lager beer saloon in the basement, sustains a loss of fifty dollars. As the Staten Island ferryboat was leaving the first landing yesterday afternoon, a woman with a

child in her arms fell overboard. Two deck hands,

one of whom was named James Holden, jumped in after them, and succeeded, with much effort, in rescuing them from drowning. The remains of John Barry, aged thirty-five, of 42 Hamilton street, who was drowned at one A. M. on

river to the Brooklyn shore, were found yesterday floating in the slip at pier 37 East river. They were taken to the Morgue for inquest. Louis Best deliberately accosted John Patton, of No. 526 West Twenty-seventh street, on Tenth avenue, on Saturday night, and snatched his gold watch, valued at fifty dollars. After a long chase he was captured by officer liwin, of the Sixteenth precinct, and committed to answer by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday.

William Lyons, residing at No. 23 Summit street, Brooklyn, had a quarrel last evening with Miss Rachel Dorsey, of 1,007 Second avenue, to whom he was engaged to be married, which resulted in Miss Dorser returning him the ring which marked their betrothal. Lyons became so desperate at this treat-ment that he swainowed a dose of hudanum with suicidal intent. Lyons was taken to Bellevue Hos-

At a late hour on Saturday night Beverley Mitchell, a barber, of No. 144 Bleecker street, quarrelied with his wife Jennie, and stabbed her slightly in the back with a razor or some other weapon. Mrs. Mitchell's screams attracted the attention of officer Diffmars, of the Fifteenth precinct, who arrested Mitchell on a charge of felonious assault. On being brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yes-terday, he was committed to answer in default of \$1,000 ball.

Edan.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 24, EDMOND EDAN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his lateresidence, No. 303 Kent avenue, on Tuesday aftermoon, at two o'clock.

FULLSH.—At Highland, N. J., on Sunday, July 24, GEOMES W. FULLER, in the Both year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page]

[Far other Deaths see Ninth Page.] Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders invigorate the boly and purify the blood.

A Blessing to Mothers.-Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colle, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

A .- How Many Little Sufferers and Wasting A.—110 W. Many Little Suisers The Washing away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseasess. And yet a remedy, sure prompt and thorough, readily administered and entirely said with a reputation established by its merit and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in Dr. JAYNE'S CAURINATIVE BALSAE. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all druggiess.

A.-Phalon's "Vitalia" for the Hair Can be found everywhere. It is clear and has no tediment This wonderful properties to PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALV wonderful properties to the hands it is yet no star to the nevertheless, the most extremely action by the clear over advertised. Sold by all drugglets and fancy contributions of the properties of

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Bartlett Seedle Factory Depot, 569 Broadsway, N. Y.: Needles for all kinds of machines or hand Crisindoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye. Sold and applied at his wig and soalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

The Meriden Fire—Card.

To our pairons and the public we wish to acknowledge our thanks for past favors, and to inform them that, not withstanding the large dire on the morning of the 18th inst. in one of our factories, by which about four hundred feet of the taird, fourth and fifth stories were almost entirely consumed, it is our intention to have the same rebuilt and in running order before September 1.

Having six other factories, we are propared to fill general orders promptly for our wars either siver plated or unplated, as heretofore. Yours, respectfully.

West Meridon, Conn., July 23, 1870, and No. 129 Broadways.